WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,

With tears & Marvin's improvement,

Sociated by the edebrated La Beste Powder-Proof Lock, with a
mail top-all made under the immediate inspection of our MiBlears, who has for fourteen years superittended their manufacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has
been consumed to one of them

Warranth Park From Dampness

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Burster-Proof Safes and Money-Chesta made to order. Secondacad Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

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All Sules mode by the fire.

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NOTION,—Star C. Certing so LONGER makes or electrated Fire Proc. Sat., his thousand having expired.

Depots No., 12 Wester-st. (near Wall.) New York,
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REDUCEI Thin Sommer suits Black Alpa a suits Check Massellies suits Little Ragiston Marcollies Vesta Frice White Duce Cost Black Alpacs Costs Zephyr tleasmore suit White Marseilles Vest At Evans' Extensive Clothi Fulton-et.	(a		. 5 00 . 5 00 . 1 50 . — 75 . 2 50 . 8 00 . 1 50	

MALLEABLE IRON, GAS AND STEAM

MALLEABLE IRON, WAS AND PITTINGS Manufactured with Chapter's Parker Machinery, with a perfection and scoursoy beretotors mattained. By the use of tula machinery one-latt the labor of making these goods by old methods as seed, and consequently they size offered at very low prices. New-York Agency at Messix. Arches, Warner & Co.'s, Mos. 376 Broadway.

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HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patens Powder Proof Lock are as improvement upon ast improved Salamander and other Safes—herce the name "Champion." Their triumpus the world already know, said their butter; is their cut my.

For ever at Green Block, Nos. 13, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

Planos and MELODEONS from eight different number of the control of the cargest assurtment in the city-resides 15 become dand Planos—all of which will be sold at refere that defy competition. Plan or to reat, and rent allowed in purchase, at H. Water's No. 333 throadway. Planes to red, repaired, punished, based and moved Cash paid by Second-hand Planos. Music at induced prices.

SINGIR'S SEWING MACHINES.—In every possible way tree Mactines have secured the favor of the pantic
The nichest premions and medals have been awarded to thom
at home a dabond. Then ands are using them, on every vatreet o work, with excites satisfaction and success, fact all who
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Machines will be courtequally axhibited whather they do or do
not wish to purchase. not wish to purchase I. M. Singer & Co., No 323 Broadway.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three he strength of the common Meguens, and is crear of un-t teace. Four first-premium silver modals and a fair modal awarood, as being the best in the market, why the Druggia's generally and wholesale by the man-t. T. I. Husann Philadelphia.

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VERGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH .- Dr. Frince, of Breeklyn, proprietor, and Prof. Vergnes are in attend-ance at 716 Broadway. They guarantee to cure Rheumanism, Neuralpis, and all discusses arising from the improduct use of memoury or other metallic substances. Special department for

Cholers, Dycentery, Colic, Croup, Vomiting, &c., are immediately succe by Dr. Toblas's combined VENETIAL LIMMENT. This reacedy is now recommended by the most common chysic on in the United States, and is warranted harmless. Sold by all the Druggies and Patent Medicine Declers in the United States. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

THE HAIR.—To prevent its being baid, and to keep it shows non-cott, no Bocle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid. Should is color be unpleasing, Bocle's Electric Hare Dye will make ally change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, Bocle's Balm of Cytherea is unrivated. For shawing cos Bocle's Amole. To be had, wholesaic and retail, of the proprietor, VM. Bogle, Boston; and may be had in this city of Barnis & Park, F. Bushton; Heggenan, Clark & Co., Ring, Broadway; A. B. & D. Sands, Fulton-si., and Agents thoughout the world.

CRISTADURO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES phand produmens above all competition. A suite of slegant private spartments for applying his famous live, the greatest reladerd article of its kine throughout the world. His new style of Wides and TORRES are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S No 8 Aster House.

THE GEM OF THE TOILET IS THE BALM OF

ORANGE FLOWERS. "This elogant Performe removes Tan, 2 imund rruphous, and leaves the kin sweet, soft and deliacte,
see the breath, removes offensive smell from decayed
performed at the formation of tarter; wholesale depot at
teeth, as a RTON'S, No. 4;18 h-av., and by Druggists.

ORRELIT OF KNAPP'S STANG AND SUMMER BEVERAGE.

KNAPP'S SI

Very person can now make. this popular and delicious nevertivery person can now make. The DITRICT OF GOOTS. A

re by using KNAPP'S LONGEN TRATE DITRICT OF GOOTS. A

re by using KNAPP'S LONGEN TRATE DITRICT OF GOOTS.

22 mark to cent a mech, with full disc, blooms for making it; and

23 mark to cent a mech, with full disc, blooms for making it; and

by the accommodation of Root Beer Diskers. It is put up in

by the accommodation of Root Beer Diskers. It is put up in

put that the quart jug. General Disp. I, No. 362 Hudson st.

put the diskers of the diskers HOLLOWAY'S PILLS -SOOTHING YET SEARCH-

the Free from amora ingredicate, those Pitts seedth and book the intracted mombranes of the accumely and the bowels, while they earl-tal morbid matter from those organs and imbas them with tew sign. Sole at the manufactories, No. 20 Maidee-is e. New Y it, and No. 244 Straas, London; and by elicinguiste at 25c, e23c, and \$1 pc b.x. WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS, - BATCHELOR'S

Wice and Toppeas have unprovements peculiar to their hous.
They are cancertained all over the world for their graceful beaute and durability—fitting to a charm. The learnest and be save and durability—fitting to a charm. The learnest and be save in the world. 12 private rocaus for applying his famous for a polying his famous for a polying his famous for the world. 12 private rocaus for applying his famous for the world. 12 private rocaus for applying his famous for the world. 13 private rocaus for applying his famous for the world. THE RIVAL FIRE ENGINES. - In the Board of

THE RIVAL FIRE ENGINES,—In the Board of Doucelines test we use, the Commisses on the Fire Department reported a resolution awarding the first promium for the best steam Fire Engine exhibited at the late prize trial to Mesera Lee & Larcea, (who have adopted the well known Rotary Pump trivetted by A. W. Carr of Breckport, N. Y. i) the ecound premium of Mesera, Butthem, and the third to James Smith. The resolution was adopted. This sward, which it will be seen as different from that first made, is based on a careful as dishorded in retaining one, and the Commistee a fourth. The report of this Board, which was signed by all the examiners was made on afoldas evening, and cheed with the following resolutions, embodying the results of their examination:

helt examitation: Resourced, That Lee & Larund's Machine be accepted as the that has been prosented to the committee; also, that in fudgment it is the best that has ever been exhibited in

their judgment it is the 1984 that has vot seven the tellic 0.1%

"That Messers. Burcham's Machine be accepted as the second bear presented to the Committee.

"That Mr. James Smith's Machine be accepted as the third bear presented to the Committee.

"Signed: WM. R. LEONARD.

ORISON BLUNT,

POWER OF CONSCIENCE—A MAN VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERS HIMSELP AND GOES TO THE PENITEN-SURRENDERS HIMSELP AND GOES TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Our reacers will generally remember the case of Schooly V. Howard, the interesting and pious young gentherian who so ingratiated himself with some of our best citizens that he second a position in the State Back, whereby he was enabled to steal some fourtenning erod dollars. He was hunted with a good callot energy and perseverance for some mouths, but he managed to ende all efforts to capture him. The affailback troome of its brilliance by time, and the more dazzing financial operations of young May, but will recall it upon our mention of it. Well, this interesting young gentleman is here in fail end expects these a very good time in the Peattentiary; and what is strange, is here by bis own act.

is her by his own act.

The history of this rather nonenal case is about this:

In the apprehension that he was being pured, he In the apprehension that he was being purued, he traveled over tearly the whole country, sometimes, as he says, in the very cars with those hunting for him, and after nearly two years of the unhappy life, went to St. Paul, Minesete. Were out with dread, he went to the Alershal of the Territory and to'd his case, and asked to be arrested. The officer remonstrated, told him he had no authority to make an arrest, that the affair was forgotter, and if he intended to make his remores good for anything he had better set to work and earn the money he had crimically got and specifically and those he had swindled; that would be better every way than going to the penitentiary. But Howard was resolute to he arrested. The officer wrote to this city, and a requisition was procured upon which he was brought here on Thurses; afternoon. We believe an incietment is pending against him for the larve y.

P. S.—We tearn that Howard was sent to the Peniteriar, on Saturday for two years. He pievided tearlier, on Saturday for two years. [Indianapole Journal, 7th

New York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1856.

No notice can be taken of a proposed No. o notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion most occurrence by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, by as a guarantee of his good faith.

c cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS for THE DAILS TRIBUNE must be handed in before TEN o'clock in the evening in order to secure their appearance the following morning.

Democratic Republican Convention.

The vidersigned, at the request of numerous members and friends of the Democratic Republican party in different parts of proceedings of the last Conventions of the party, invite their fellow-of last sof the State of New York who are in favor of main taining the solitical principles and practice of Jefferson and Jackson, and Tompk as and Silas Wright, to meet at the city of SYRACUSE ON THURSDAY, THE TWENTY FOURTH SYRACUSE, ON THURSDAY, THE TYENTY FOORTH DAY OF JULY INSTANT, in such numbers se will fairly represent the real sentiments of the Democratic masses of the and, if deemed proper, for political organization and action

Dated July 1st, 1826

TIMOTHY JENKINS,
BENJAMIN WELCU, JR.,
R. K. CUNNINGBAM,
ANDREW MEMULLEN,
IBA BROWNELL,
C. B COCHRANE,
J. I WERNER,
E. G. LAPBAM,
JAMES C. SMITH,
WARD BUNT
P OUTWATER, JR.,
NATHAN COBB,
L. B. HISLOCK,
HEARY S FULLER,
J. FURNT,
JOHN R. CHASE,
A. C. YOUNGTON,
RICHARD SAVAGE,
JAMES L. LUCHER,
GEORGE U KENNEDY,
JAMES LITTLE,
D. I. JONES,
JOHN SPENCER,
BE F GREEN, A C. YOUNGTON,
RICHARD SAVAGE,
JAMES E. LUTHER,
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JAMES LITTLE,
D. I. JONES,
JOHN SPENGER,
JAMES M. FLLIS,
J. FASTWOOD,
A. H. JEROME,
ENOCH CONINGHAM,
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EDWARD P. FICKETT,
C. W. HASBEOUCK,
EUGENF HYATT,
JOHN G. MCMURRAY,
A. C. TWINING,
E. P. WILLIAMS,
E. P. FILVENS,
JOSEPH STRINGHAM,
JAMES O'BRIEN, F. P. STEVENS,
JOSEPH STRINGHAM,
JAMES O'BRIEN,
EDWARD HENNETT,
JUSTUS CH'LDS,
T. S. GAL'UP,
JOHN E. HIMMAN.
NICOLL RLOYD,
A. C. MILLER,
EENRY R. SELDON,
C. HUSON, JR.,
P. B. GEANDALL,
M. CONVERSE,
R. MCINTOSH,
J. H. MUNGEP,
P. V. EOGERS,
I. C. CHUWASERO,
R. S. WILKINSON,
A. CHESBROUGH,
GFO, JUDSON,
WM. G. MCMANTER,
J. M. CHBYSLER,
C. B. VAN DUSEN,
JOHN GOULD,
EDWARD WADE.

THOMAS EARLL,
B. F. GREEN,
A. E. KINNE,
GURTIS MOSES,
ASA EASTWOOD,
JOSEPH BAKER,
WM. A. ALEXANDER,
ROBERT JICKSON,
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C. W. FURNAM,
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DANIEL SWEENEY,
W. G. FARGO,
H. F. THAVER,
EGBERT HARVEY,
ALLEN RIGHMOND,
GEORGE COGE,
E. M. SEAGLLES,
GEO. H. MCINCOSH,
JAMES LOCKE,
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A. L. CHAFFEE, BAMUEL RIDGE. DANIEL F PICKERING, DANIEL F PICKERING,
A. S. DIVEN,
ABRAM VANALSTINE,
CHESTER LOOMIS,
ARIEL S. THURSTON,
WM. M. GRIOH
ALONZO J. WYNKOOP,
WM. HOFFMAN,
WM. P. YATES,
PHILO JONES,
G. L. SMITH,
LUCIUS ROGINSON,
WM. BUELL.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 172,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

The Senate was engaged on private bills yesterday. A bill providing for the compulsory prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter was reported.

In the House the Illinois contested election case was disposed of, by declaring the reat vacant and serding the whole matter back to the people.

The Surregate, the Hen. Alex. W. Bradford, decided yesterday to allow the collector of the contested Parish estate to test the validity of Mrs. Parish's title to property invested in her name, but alleged by the contestants in the case still to belong to the estate.

This morning we print a full and reliable report of the North Pennsylvania Railroad slaughter, from eye-witnesses. In its shocking consequences this affair surpasses everything in the annals of Railroad disasters in this country. Some 60 persons have lost their lives, and 100 others are wounded more or less grievously.

We have further part culars of the burning of the steamer Northern Indiana, and the names of some of the lost. It is thought the dead will number fifty at least.

The propeller Tinto was burned on Thursday night off Nine Mile Point, Lake Outario, and twelve persons lost their lives.

John Forsyth, of Alabama, was yesterday nominsted by the President for Minister to Mexico, in place of Gen. Gadsden.

he has ordered a new election on the 28th. The Columbia Times says both these heroes will be sent back without opposition, and with a very large complimentary vote.

When shall these wholesale Railroad murders be arrested? Everybody feels that they can be, should be, must be, and yet we chronicle and read one slaughter after another of scores of human beings through the most palpable, criminal recklessness and misconduct; and after a few days public attention is diverted to some other occurrence, public indignation dies out, and all goes on as before, until another crash hurls some dezens more out of cripples and sufferers for life, when the public in- two thirds to expel him. Even exerted to dispation flares up again, and we idly resolve that semething shall be done; then subside into our business or our pleasure-seeking, and do nothing, insist on nothing. How much longer shall this continue?

Philadelphia has, within a few months past, lost many valuable lives by three diverse casualtiesthe burning of a ferry-boat, the giving way of a deck, and the collison of two railroad trains-each of them easily avoidable by the simplest and most obvious precamions. With regard to this last Radicad butchery, it is absurd to pile the blame wholly on the faulty conductor. He ought not to have started his train from the last station as he did; but the managers of the Read, who were sending out a long and crowded extra train en a single track, should have given every conductor express, written, unmistakable instructions with reference to that train. If we say sixty or eighty precious tives were sacrificed by a conductor's error of judgment, what shall we think of those who suspended the fate of so many fellowbeings on the presumed soundness of that judg nent? Excursion trains are usually overcrowded, ard are apt to be late; that is a contingency against which the most definite and comprehensive precautions should be taken. A conductor running on its time, or rusning a train which it must or may meet, should have written instructions to stop at the proper point until the danger of collision is averted.

And it should be manslaughter by statute to disregard such an order.

Yes, the Railroad should first be managed by paid officers-at least a well-paid General Saperintendent-without whose clearly communicated order no train should ever start out of the established and well known regular hours of departure -then each Road, no matter how poor, should have its line of telegraph, by which every conductor off his time should be directed from headquarters-and then the law of the land should enforce against every person employed on a railroad a most rigid personal responsibility for every act or order by which the lives of others may be put at bazard. No life should ever be lost by a collision without some one being put on trial for menslaughter if not murder. And the law should so define responsibility and provide against casually that every man's guilt or innocence in the premises would depend solely on the facts in the

Let us hope that no more murders by collision will be necessary to stir up our law-makers to the necessity of framing a comprehensive code for the management of these important thoroughfares. Such a code ought to provide that

1. Walking, standing, sitting or lying on a railroad track, is a misdemeaner, endangering human life, and should be panishable by fine at least.

2. Sending out an excursion or other extra train without giving special directions in writing to every conductor on said train, and on those with which it may possibly come into collision, is a more flagrant wisdemeanor, to be punished by fine when no evil consequence follows, and in the other case as manslaughter.

3. Every Railroad must have its telegraph, and run its trains thereby. A failure to comply to be finable, and to work a forfeiture of charter.

4. Any conductor who disregards his orders, and thus bazarde a collision, to be punished—for a misdemeanor if no evil consequences ensue; for manslaughter if human life is lost; and for a bloodless collision in the discretion of the Jury.

A carefully-drawn, comprehensive, stringent act of this cort in every State would save bundreds of valuable lives-to say nothing of property. Let us have one forthwith.

There are two subjects for legislation suggested by the recent case of Ex-Hon. P. S. Brooks, upon which Congress-if it has any respect for itself, for the public sentiment of the country never on any occasion more loudly and emphatically expressed, for the laws, or for the Constitutioncannot omit to act forthwith and before any adjournment taker place.

Not centent with having already trampled under foot the Constitution of the Union and the privileges of Congress, the insolent Brooks, several times in the course of the debate on his case, has had-in spite of the stringent laws of the United States against dueling, and in spite of the provision of the Constitution which forbids Members being elsewhere called to account for anything uttered in debate-the audacity to send some brother bully to inquire of Members whom he wished to overawe, or at whose utterances he had taken offense, whether they were ready to fight, and not only this, but in the last speech that he made in the House, with the view of reflecting upon one of these members, Brooks had the additional andacity to read a letter from one of those brother bullies, pretending to give an account of one of these interviews. Now, apart from the breach of privilege, which, in a House le & diluted by doughfaces would subject both Brooks and his accomplices in those proceedings to pretty stringent and summary punishment, it is by law a high misdemeanor to be in any way concerned within the District of Columbia in sending a challenge or setting a duel on foot. To all intents and purposes, in a common-sense view of the matter, such messages as we have above referred to are precisely challenges, neither more nor less. Still, though messages of this sort come clearly within the mischie which it is the design and intention of the law to suppress, it is but too certain that the Judge who occupies at present the seat of Criminal Justice-Justice did we say? let us mind that-whose duty it is to administer the criminal laws of the District, would hold that the letter of the law as it now stands, does not cover such messages.

Under these circumstances, we call upon Congress to discountenance the attempts now making to introduce the duel as part of the machinery of legislation, by a new act framed to meet this very case-sn act to make all indirect invitations to a duel, whether to be fought in or out of the District, equally criminal with a formal challenge. Such a law would not be exposed to the charge The resignations of Messes. Brooks and Keitt ot sectionalism, since there is not, we believe, a have reached Gov. Adams of South Carolina, and | single Northern State-and we say it to their credit -which has not exerted its legislative authority to the utmost to discountenance and put down this barbarous and unchristian practice. But, in addition to an act of this sort, there is still more imperatively needed an act to punish assaults upon Members of Congress while employed in the discharge of their legislative duties. This is a subject to which we referred some time ago, and to which we again call special attention. The proceedings in the case of the rufhans who assaulted Mr. Sumner show how utterly inefficacious the existing laws are. Judge Crawford lets off the murderous assailant with a trifling fine, and there are so many ruffians or cowards in Congress that it this mortal existence, and renders twice as many, it is not possible to get a vote of the u most, the power vested directly in Congress to punish breakers of privilege is entirely inadequate to such cases as have recentiy occurred. That power is limited to imprisonment pending the session, with the addition, when the offender is a member, of expulsion; whereas imprisonment in the penitent ary for two years, at the least, ought to be the punishment of any attempt to overawe members of Congress by

the employment of personal violence. We trust the Hoase will not adjourn without acting on these important subjects. Should the Senate refuse to concur, it will help to enlighten the people as to what sort of a Senate we now have.

The Freedom of the Pulpit-that is, the right of clergymen to discuss in their regular ministrations such topics as they believe vital to the moral sanity and well-being of their hearers-is one of the most important questions debated in our day. Let us briefly consider it:

That clergymen should "preach the Gospel" is vehemently insisted on one side, and not denied on the other. But what is "preaching the Gospel !" When John the Baptist said to King Herod,

It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife," did he stray from the line of his duty as a divine messenger into "preaching politics?" We

among his flock a thrifty, shrewd, influential, fairseeming man, who claimed to be the husband of two wives and maintained that, under the peculiar circumstances of his case, he did right to take a second wife-his first being a flelpless invalidwould it be wrong in that pastor to discipl ne thas bigamist, and drive him either out of the church or

But suppose the law of the land permitted and sanctioned bigamy, would that excuse the professedly Christian bigamist, or any wise affect the pas-

tor's duty? Who says yes? Every act is either right or wrong, permitted or forbidden, in the light of God's law, Of that law, the Christian pulpit is the expositor. Many acts permitted by our civil laws are forbidden by the divine. The laxity of the former-perhaps wise and politic, for the State does not attempt to punish every injurious act-in no manner requires a corresponding laxity in the application of the latter, but rather the contrary.

Our State formerly did not punish seduction nor adultery as such. Now it does, or tries to. Was it any less the duty of clergymen to denounce and reprobate those offenses formerly than it now is ?

We see to solid ground on which the Pulpit can stand but that of a faithful, fearless, unsparing testimeny against every kend of iniquity, whether condemned by the State or not-whether chronic or casual, corporate or personal, common or peculiar. If this be not the true ground, who will say what is? It a clergyman may wink at certain iniquities because they have long passed unquestioned, or are tolerated by the State, or are upheld and committed by respectable people, we apprehend the Church will soon become a mere cloak for cherished and convenient sirs, with no more moral power or saving grace in America than it exhibits in Abyssinia.

Or course, the pastor who holds it his duty to assail every form or shade of moral evil will sometimes err, and attack as wrong that which is really right. He is not infallible, and will denounce where he should forbear, or perhaps even commend. But what then? Is stagnation preferable to progress-the calm of despotism to the agitation of liberty ? Russia and her sister church in Turkey furnishes the fairest example of a Caristianity which renounces all right to revise or scrutinize acts which have the sauction of the civil

"I hold that Politics and Religion should be kept entirely distinct," is a current maxim, which we have heard uttered even in Congressional debate. We hold, on the con rary, that a man's Religion and Politics must both be radically unfound when he wishes to keep them at arm's length from each other. If a men have any genuine Religion, his Politics will be apt to show it; if his Politics are what they should be, he will not shrank from bringing them to the test of Religion.

We wish every clergyman in the land would, at least once a year, preach a sermon on the Moral Aspects of the Political, Social, and Economical questions from time to time agitated in the country. Doubtless, much prejudice, ignorance, misinformation, narrowness of views and conformity to local sentiment, would be evinced in a portion of these termons, but their general effect would be good. The fact that they were to be preached would compel politicians, in laying their plans and making up their issues, to consider and respect the religious and moral element, which too many of them now utterly ignore. It would cause devout citizens to consider more thoroughly than now that they have a country to serve and cherish as well as souls to save. In short, we hold that Religion most beneficent which does not cloak fashionable iniquity under an affectation of avoiding Politics, and those Politics most worthy of acceptance which court and do not deprecate the searching scrutiny of Religion.

The Church Journal, an organ of the Episcopalian denomination, warmly condemns all preaching against Slavery. The following is its argu-

"In our own day, we hear loudly on every side of us, here at the North, that the 'Spirit of the Gospel is 'oppored to Slavery.' Now this is either true, or it is not true. If it is not true, then there is not even a decent pretense for the cry that it is 'the duty' of ministers of the Gospel to preach against Slavery, if, on the other hand, it is true that 'the Spirit of the Gospel 'is opposed to Slavery,' then let the clergy devote themselves wholly to promoting 'the Spirit of the Gospel,' for that 'Spirit of the Gospel,' if thus opposed, will do away Slavery Feelf, as soon as it is strong neugh. This indirect influence will operate more surely and rapidly than direct agitation." na here at the North, that the Spirit of the Gosp

"If." said the Caliph Omar, when, according to the popular legend, he was about to destroy the priceless treasures of the Alexandrian library-If there be aught in these books which is contrary to the Keran, it is not true and ought to be destroyed; and if there be anything which agrees with the Koran, it is superfluous, and may be burned up accordingly." The Church Journal merely uses another form of the Caliph's argument. Of course, in its view of Christian duty, special forms of evil, such as cheating, stealing, profanity, perjury, adultery, and the like, are not to be attacked in the pulpit. Let the "Spirit of the "Gospel" only become strong enough, and all sins will at once be done away with. The Reverend Cream Cheese and the Reverend Mellifluous Velvet are eminent types of the clerical conduct advocated by The Church Journal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PARTY MACHINERY AT THE CAPITAL, ence of The N. Y. Tribus

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 17, 1856. The Post-Office is a jewel of an institution. The distinguished head of that Department, like all of his brothers in the "ancient faith" in all matters of self-interest-lay, clerical and worldly, wise and otherwise-greatly deplores and depre cates all public attention and criticism-praise, of course, excepted. He thinks such watchfulness and criticism "impairs its efficiency." Other men in other times and other lands, and some in this land, have thought differently. "Instead of denunciation, in event of mistake, carelessness, or neglect, as a general rule, certainly the wiser course would be to advise the Department of the wrong committed, and leave it to apply the

Most wonderful sage! A Daniel come to judgment! Now how is this rule acted up to 'Mr. Pliny Miles, of whom your readers have heard, was, you may or may not know, once or twice an agent of the Post-Office Department. In one of his official reports to the Department-I speak from good evidence—he gave the head of that De-partment some statements on the subject of losses and mistakes in mail transportation, in consequence of there being no way bills or record of the number of bags seat under the charge of each carrier or route agent. Every letter and every package, to the time of over a hundred million messages in a year, contains an elaborate way-bill, giving a statement of the entire number of letters: thus making it necessary to count all the letters both when sent and when received, and that without a particle of think not.

Suppose a Christian pastor to-day were to find so much as a loose piece of paper giving the number of the agents to-merrow. The speeches received very little her.

ber of bags sent. Way-billing the letters as has been shown in your columns years ago, a without one bit of use, while without a record of the number of mail bags, any number may be lost off or stoll off, either from the open wagons in a covided city, or from a railway train, and leave no record to show the agent or receiving postmaster when er the full complement is delivered or not. At Elm ra in the interior of New York, or some other

station near there, where two railways join, there were a number of mail-bags stolen but known by there being some missing etters mailed at a certa n time and place, the in formation coming along after the thieves had had their sway for several days. A short time ago an en pty mail-bag—cut open and rifled—was found pear the Hudson River, on a line of railroad above Albany, and this was the record of the affair, and the only record known. The old adage of "sav"ing at the spigget, while the cider pours from
"the bung hole," is here well exemplined. All
these things have been talked of and discussed in the newspapers, and "the Department" has been "advised," and that too by one of its own servants, and it (the Post-Office Department) has been left "to apply the remedy " We have writted to see the "remedy applied." and like the traveler who landed on the dock at San Francisco and waited for some one to come and carry his car-pet-bag for him, have "waited some time." Of course I don't wish to "reflect upon the Department, "thereby impairing its efficiency"-to use the lugubrious notes of the annual report-but I could not belp giving this matter a passing word. "Heads I win, tails you lose." The ins are

bound to use all their guns against the enemy and the outs must take their chance. A little of the party machinery here at Washington is instructive, and being behind the scenes while residing at the Nation's Capital, I will give you an inkling of some of the wheels within wheels that I see revolving around me. Senators and Representaand in these the recipients are requested to name all "the faithful," and give in separate columns the names of "Legislators and other State officsrs," "town officers, magi-trates," 'reliable "Democrats,' "Wavering Democrats," "Whigs or opponents, to whem decuments may profits by "be sent," and their German fellow-citizens."
They are then returned to this city for use. In some States every single postmaster has been applied to to furnish the above-named classes of plied to to turnish the apove-named classes of persons, and they are specially enjoined to make the lists as "complete as possible," and "at once." Some are delinquent or dilatory, when after due time, a second and differently worded circular goes, with some strong marks of disapprobation putdown in terrorem, and, of course - like the Arab tax gatherer sawing the refractory subject asunder between two planks-the sharp edge of the saw teeth makes the Post-Office too as pliable as wax. Oh, this is a wonderful country! Buchapan is great, and Campbell is his profit But let not these lessons be lost on us. the districts in Pennsylvania and other loubtful States divided off, and lists of names taken, and particularly the "German fel-low-citizens," so that documents can be sent to them. There is a desperation in the efforts of the Pro-Slavery holders of power that may be compared to the despairing agonies of a drowning man. Like Beelzebub, marshaling his egions in Pandemonium, they shriek aloud to their minions: "Awake! arise! or be forever fallen!"

Like Milton's picture of Sin at the gates of Hell, it Seemed woman to the waist and fair, But ender foul, in many a scaly fold, Vounnineus and vast."

So seems the end and termination of a party once democratic, and that numbered in its ranks such men as Jefferson, Jackson and Silas Wright.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Phursday, July 17, 1856. After a brief glance at the ordinary business this

morning, the Senate went into Executive Session again upon the Naval Nominations, and had a siege of several hours. The opposition indicated their course yesterday, which was obstinate resistance to every case Mr. Toombs led the small force, which upon the two tests stood-Yeas, 29; Nays, A goodly number were paired off They determined to call a division twice upon each nomination-first upon a motion to lay on the table, and then directly upon the nomination itself. As there are two buncred and one cases be ore the Senate, it is easy to compute how much time, with the side fencings, will be required to call the roll four hundred and twice. It is the privilege of any one member to insist upon this course, and Mr. Toombs is just obstinate enough to carry out such a pirpose. There is some consolation in knowing that it threatened us with the fate of the Greek Kalends Even now visions of immolated officers afflict our dreams.

officers afflict our dreams.

Our professional brother Mr. Forsyth,
who has been a pillar of the Southern
Demecracy, and is now converted into a
minister plenipo, will almost overtake poor
Gadsdep, who was hurried off to Mexico, to pack up his traps and return to private life. Whatever Foreyth may do, he can never do worse than Godsden die, who reached the highest point of imbecility, folly, and assumption. the will now, probably, turn his attention—if Uncle Sam will provide him some snug roost-to the injured rights of the South, and the immediate necessity for a dissolution of the Union, which has fed him so long. This is the usual resort of patriots of his clay, and it is a vocation, truth to say, for which they are eminently fitted. It was a manifest indignity to slight the merits of your friend Brigadier General Cushing, by not conterring upon bim thus particular effice. He had won his spurs in Mexico, and still sports a saddle laden with the spoils of some vanquished knight. Therefore it was meet he should have closed his public career on the spot where he had achieved his highest marrenown, if this be not disparaging to his eatablished heroism in China.

The Herbert case is again under way, after some difficulty in impanneling a jury. Although the presecution challenged two of the jurors upon the avowed ground that they had formed and still enterrained opinions, Judge Crawford vet held them to be competent to sit on the case, and they are in the box, among impartial men. Such acts are sufficient to excite deep indignation, and to proyoke a feeling of the sternest resentment. judicial station is thus prostituted to partisan or passionate purpose it should no longer claim the immunity against criticism which has always been conceded from a generous and confiding public sentiment. Judge Crawford has suffied the ermine which he wears, by a gross perversion of power, and by an exhibition of partiality inconsistent with

my proper conception of integrity.
Mr. Keitt has gone to venti ate his chivalry at the Salphur Springs in Virginia, where he expects to be the cynosure of all the romantic eyes that trequent those resorts. He and his confederates had quite a symposium last night, at which the prevailing toast was giorification over conquered Massachusetts, as they have it. Though given to peace, as a matter of taste, I must be permitted to say, these gentry have had rather a full swing here, and especially after all the high and lofty sounding manifestoes. Fewer words and more acts would have saved some of the sense of morification, which must now be realized by those who can draw the distinction between the decision which heavily confronts audacity, and those advertised proclamations of war which subside fuses to engage in a duel from principle, is to be respected, because more courage is required to decline, than to fight. But so much cannot be said in externation of those who entertain n on the field of "honor." I hope we will have no more threatening of hostilities, but either lofty contempt of the insults which have grown so common, or else direct immediate and stern as

The contested election case from Illinois ab

attention on the other side, and the House, under the scorebing and sweltering heat, seemed indipoed to sit in judgment upon anything, but the rays of old Sol, which seemed to diffuse coloria, as if fresh from the furnace of Pluto. The majority and minority reports present the two sides respectively, and the few gentlemen on the Republican side, who are so much exercised in conscience, had as well read and digest the former.

if they would give upright votes. While the Treasury is overflowing with funds and Mr. Guthrie sits upon money bags of millions, the appropriations are out, and now begins the barvest of the cons of the borse leach. The fiscal year expired on the 30th of June, and unless the Civil, Legislative and Judicial bill should pass before the 1st of August, no pay will be fortycoming for the officials, except such as the Brothers may advance for a consideration.

THE LATEST NEWS, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Special Disparch to Tue N. V. Tribute
WASHINGTON, Friday, July 18, 1856.

The House promptly took up the Ulino's Election case. Mr Stevens occupied fifteen minutes in defencing the manority resett. The same tume was then allotted to the contestant, Mr. Archer, who very clearly showed that by the decision of the Junges of Election he best Allen by a majority of three votes. Mr. Washburn of Maine, from the Committee on Elections, summed up the case in a speech of great thoroughness. Atlen's seat was then declared vacant by a vote of ninety-four to bluety. The resolution occlaring that Mr. A cher was elected and is entitled to a seat in the House was then detested by a vote of eighty-nine to ninetyone. The House retused to lay a motion which was made o reconsider on the table by the casting vote of the Speaker, and then retused to reconsider by a vote of nivery one to nine y-five.

The union between the Buchaneers and FR. morites was perfect. Every South American except Mr. Scot Harr son voted against Archer. Merers. Nichols and Day of Onio, Oliver of News. York, and Ron uson of Penn., shot the pit and refused to vote for Archer. Bayard Clark of New. York which for Atlen and against Archer. His vote for Africar would have saved him. Mr. Tyson's vote surprised no one, as to has betrayed his constituen's and is now for Buchanan. Mr. Payne of N. C. was absent sick wishous pairing. Mr. Wateon of Onio paired off with Mr. Watker of Ala., wto was engaged as Herbert's counsel. The rejection of Archer by the refusal of Anti Nebrasks men to vote for him creates considerable judigastion. They are born sent back to the people, and it is said there is little doubt that Archer will be returned.

The Committee on Elections will have a meeting on Morday to consider the case of Mr. Whitaeld, and will probably report as early as Tuesday or Wedresday.

The subject of fixing a time for final adjourament will be called up Monday or Tuesday. It is now thought that Congress will adjourn in about three weeks. The Senate has done nothing to-day of importance.

FROM WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, Fricay, July 18, 1856.
The President to day sem in the nominations of John
Forsyth as Minuster, and Walker Fearne as Secretary
of Legation at Mexico, in the place of Mesers. Gadsden and Cripps, received. Mesers. Forsyth and Fearne
are from alabama.
Those having the subject immediately in charge,
have concluded not institute to the supplication.

have concluded not just how to present the application of the people of Utah for admission as a State into the Dueing the progress of the Helbert trial to-day see I the Jurous became so exhaulted and programed by

t the Jurois became so exhausted and prograted by

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, July 18, 1856. The Senate, after passing an act to repeal the law authorizing the erection of an Armory in Washington, proceed a to the consideration of private bills.

The Senate discussed, without coming to any conclusion upon it, the bill extending the patent of Obed

charlor upon it, the bill extending the patent of Obed Hussey's Reaping Machine. Mr. VELLE reported a bill providing for the com-pulsory prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The illimis contested election case was taken up, and Mr. Archer addressed the House in his own

behalf.
The resolution that Mr. Allen was not entitled to a sent was ado, ted by 94 against 90, and the resoluted that Mr. Archer was entitled rejected by 98 against 91 An effort was made to reconsider the last vote, but it was ket by 4 majority.

Resolutions were then passed declaring that a vecannoy exists in the VIIth Congressional District of lib-nois, referring the election back to the p ople, and giving Mr. Archer, contestant, mileage and per dem

FREMONT AND DAYTON MEETING.

Boston, Friday, July 18, 1856. A meeting of the Whigs of Boston in favor of John C. Frement for President, was held in Faneur! Hall this evening. About 1,200 were present. The mest ing was called to order by the Hon, Win. T Easts, and Robt. J Burbank elected Pres dent, with numer our Vice Presidents, metading Franklin Dexter, Gardher Brewer, Petrick T Jackson and other well-knows Whips. Speeches were made by Col. Burbank, the Hen Wie M Evarts of New-York, and others, mainly urging the propriety, importance and necessity of 6 united relly for Frement and Dayton as the only mests of defeating the Democracy. The meeting was very enthusiastic. Hair a dozen Filimorentes created 6 brie; disturbance is the middle of the Hall, but were

ADDRESS TO THE MASSACHUSETTS WHIGH BOSTON, Friday, July 18, 1856. An Address to the Whigs of Massachusetts, tres

te State Central Committee, is published this more ng It recommends the true and sound Wnigs of Massachusetta to avoid commuting themselves present to either of the candidates of other parties or prominently presenting their claims; urges herewish organization and full represe tation at the State Council to be held on the 3d of Septemb r next; a d further, that in the absence of a bandid we freely vally to make a choice of that one was shall seen upon the whole either the least objectionable most nestly conformable to their own wishes and pub-ciples, and that they should reserve until after the sitting of the Convention, the elements of a screen. which may become through united action the series true public service, and may be made to form the basis of future important results. The address close by avering that the first great Whig principle may be an wavering fidelity to the Union and the Constitutes of the constitution

DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO-TWELVE

Kingston, C. W., Friday, July 18, 1856. The propeller Treto was burned last night off Now Mile Pout, and is a total wreck. About twelve pr one are lost, among them Capt. Campbell and a Mi Hencerson. The Purser and twelve of the crew at

DISASTER TO THE SHIP AMELIA. The ship Amelia, from Cardiff, with railway from Savatrah, west ashore Monday night near Tyle She will probably be lost, A cutter is along side her.